

Progress, Personality in Medicine, and Medical Success are the best. He urges the doctor to read, study, investigate, attend clinics and observe. While recognizing that each type of personality attracts a certain type of practice he shows that some of the more important things to strive for are adjustability, policy and diplomacy. He thinks that one of the big elements of success in medicine consists in not doing anything of minor importance that you can hire another to do. J. H. C.

A Text-Book of Pathology. By Alfred Stengel, M. D., Professor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and Herbert Fox, M. D., Director of the Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Sixth edition, re-set. Octavo of 1045 pages, with 468 text-illustrations, many in colors, and fifteen colored plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1915. Cloth, \$6.00 net; Half Morocco, \$7.50 net.

This book is too well known and valued to necessitate extended favorable comment. The publication of a sixth edition attests to the nature of the reception accorded to the previous ones, which were edited by Dr. Stengel alone. A number of new chapters and subjects have been incorporated, including Teratology, Diseases due to Filterable Viruses, Methods of Transmission of Communicable Diseases and the Pathology of the Eye, Ear and Skin. The subjects of typhus fever, ozena, syphilis, anemia (hemolytic ictero-anemia), coccidioid granuloma and entamebae have been brought up to date from the previous edition of 1906. Almost 100 illustrations have been added to a profusely illustrated edition and some of them are in colors. The chapter on Technic has been omitted and "Diseases of the Nervous System" has been shortened to a proportionate length. This revised edition merits the welcome of the student as well as the graduate of medicine. W. T. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

Edited by FRED I. LACKENBACH.

(Devoted to the advancement of Pharmacy and its allied branches; to the work of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, and to matters of interest bearing upon the therapeutic agents offered to the medical profession. The editor will gladly supply available information on matters coming within the scope of this Department.)

NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1916, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies":

The Requirements of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry.—New and Nonofficial Remedies contains the rules which govern the Council on the admission of remedies to this book. These rules merely require that the composition of a remedy be nonsecret, that its uniformity be safeguarded, that no false claims be made regarding its therapeutic properties and that its use shall be at least based on a probability of therapeutic merit. A simple way of determining if a certain preparation complies with the Council's rules, is to see if it is described in New and Nonofficial Remedies (Jour. A. M. A., March 18, 1916, p. 913).

Radium Bromide, W. L. Cummings Chemical Company.—It complies with the standards of N.

N. R. and is sold on the basis of its radium content. W. L. Cummings Chemical Company, Lansdowne, Pa.

Radium Carbonate, W. L. Cummings Chemical Company.—It complies with the standards of N. N. R. and is sold on the basis of its radium content. W. L. Cummings Chemical Company, Lansdowne, Pa.

Radium Chloride, W. L. Cummings Chemical Company.—It complies with the standards of N. N. R. and is sold on the basis of its radium content. W. L. Cummings Chemical Company, Lansdowne, Pa.

Radium Sulphate, W. L. Cummings Chemical Company.—It complies with the standards of N. N. R. and is sold on the basis of its radium content. W. L. Cummings Chemical Company, Lansdowne, Pa.

Borcherdt's Dri-Malt Soup Extract.—A powder obtained by adding potassium carbonate 1.1 gm. to each 100 gm. of Borcherdt's Malt Extract and evaporating. Borcherdt Malt Extract Co., Chicago.

Borcherdt's Dri-Malt Soup Extract with Wheat Flour.—A powder obtained by evaporating 100 gm. Borcherdt's Malt Soup Extract and 50 gm. wheat flour made into a paste. Borcherdt's Malt Extract Co., Chicago.

Borcherdt's Finished Malt Soup Powder.—A powder obtained by evaporating 100 gm. Borcherdt's Malt Soup Extract, 50 gm. wheat flour, made into a paste and 330 gm. milk. Borcherdt's Malt Extract Co., Chicago (Jour. A. M. A., March 11, 1916, p. 815).

Saubermann Radium Emanation Activator.—An apparatus for the production of radioactive drinking water by the action of radium sulphate. Each apparatus is designed to furnish about 500 cc. radioactive water per day. The exact daily capacity and efficiency are guaranteed and are stated for each apparatus. The following strength generators are offered:

Saubermann Radium Emanation Activator, 5,000 Mache Units.—An apparatus which imparts about 1.8 microcurie (5,000 Mache Units) to about 500 cc. water daily.

Saubermann Radium Emanation Activator, 10,000 Mache Units.—An apparatus which imparts about 3.6 microcurie (10,000 Mache Units) to about 500 cc. water daily.

Saubermann Radium Emanation Activator, 20,000 Mache Units.—An apparatus which imparts about 7.2 microcurie (50,000 Mache Units) to about 500 cc. water daily.

Saubermann Radium Emanation Activator, 50,000 Mache Units.—An apparatus which imparts about 18 microcurie (50,000 Mache Units) to about 500 cc. water daily. Radium Limited, U. S. A., New York (Jour. A. M. A., March 18, 1916, p. 893).

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Alarming Symptoms Caused by Diarsenol.—Diarsenol is made by the Synthetic Drug Company of Toronto, Canada. It is stated to be chemically identical with salvarsan. A. H. Cook, Hot Springs, Ark., reports that he has administered fourteen intravenous injections of Diarsenol. Eleven consecutive doses were administered without untoward effect or phenomena differing from those attending the intravenous administration of salvarsan. The three subsequent doses produced alarming symptoms, which Dr. Cook never observed from the use of salvarsan or neosalvarsan (Jour. A. M. A., March 18, 1916, p. 865).

Clinical Report on Arsenobenzol.—"Arsenobenzol" is being made by the Dermatological Research Laboratories of the Philadelphia Polyclinic. It is stated to be chemically identical with salvarsan. O. S. Ormsby and J. H. Mitchell report a series of 184 injections given to seventy-five pa-

tients suffering with syphilis in its various stages. They report that the action of this drug has been uniform, its toxicity low, and its therapeutic results excellent (Jour. A. M. A., March 18, 1916, p. 867).

Hexamethylenamin and Uric Acid.—If further evidence were necessary to show the futility of administering formaldehyde derivatives like hexamethylenamin as uric acid solvents, it could be found in the observations recorded by Haskins under the auspices of the Committee on Therapeutic Research of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. While the administration of excessive doses may produce slight solvent action, Haskins points out that the required dose of hexamethylenamin is too large and an equal or better effect can be produced more readily by administration of alkaline diuretics or sodium bicarbonate in reasonable quantities (Jour. A. M. A., March 25, 1916, p. 962).

Emetic Action of Drugs.—The investigation of R. A. Hatcher and C. Eggleston show that the nauseant and emetic action of many drugs is not due to their effects on the stomach, but to a central action on the "vomiting center." Practically all alkaloids and alkaloidal drugs which have emetic properties, including morphin and preparations containing it, emetin, cephaelin, quinin, nicotin, lobelin, pilocarpin, aconite and veratrin, ergot and apomorphin, which produce nausea or vomiting as their chief or side actions, do so by direct effect on the vomiting center. Sodium salicylate, picrotoxin and digitalis also produce vomiting through central action. These investigations show the futility of the many devices which have been employed in attempts to avoid the nausea or emesis produced by many drugs as an undesired side-effect (Jour. A. M. A., March 11, 1916, p. 817).

Larkspur for Pediculosis Capitis.—Various formulas for tincture of larkspur for use against pediculosis capitis have been published, but larkspur is poisonous and harm may result where there are abrasions of the skin. Many prefer kerosene. It is applied under a suitable cap. After twenty-four hours the hair is combed to remove nits and then washed (Jour. A. M. A., March 18, 1916, p. 913).

Venarsen, Venomer and Venodine.—The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory found Venarsen, which is recommended by the manufacturers, the Intravenous Products Company, for the treatment of syphilis, tuberculosis, pellegra and other diseases, to be "a simple solution containing approximately 9 grains of sodium cacodylate, 1/40 grain of mercury 'biodide' and 3/4 grain of sodium iodid to each full dose." Sodium cacodylate is inferior to salvarsan or neosalvarsan in the treatment of syphilis. The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry held the claims made for Venarsen unwarranted and its intravenous injection uncalled for. Venomer, which is also offered as an antisyphilitic remedy, appears to be a variation on Venarsen, containing considerably less sodium cacodylate and considerably more mercury and iodids. It prompts the comment that a careful physician would not give arsenic and mercury in fixed proportions. Venodine was rejected by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry because the claims made for it were found unwarranted and its composition unscientific. The indiscriminate use of intravenous products is objectionable for many reasons:—It incurs an unnecessary danger, and it puts the physician to needless trouble and the patient to unnecessary expense (Jour. A. M. A., March 25, 1916, p. 978).

Endorse the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. —The following resolution was presented at the San Francisco meeting of the A. M. A. and signed by all the members of the house of delegates in attendance: "Resolved, We, Members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, believe that every effort must be made to do away with the evils which result from the exploitation of the sick for the sake of gain. Earnestly believ-

ing that the continued toleration of secret, semi-secret, unscientific or untruthfully advertised proprietary medicines is an evil that is inimical to medical progress and to the best interest of the public, we declare ourselves in sympathy with, endorse and by our best efforts will further the work which has been and is being done by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association in the attempt to eliminate this evil" (Jour. A. M. A., March 18, 1916, p. 910).

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PACIFIC DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

During the past year a general association of scientific interests on the Pacific Coast supported by affiliations with a number of Pacific Coast scientific societies has been effected under the auspices of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The first meeting of this Division has been appointed for San Diego between the dates, August 9 and 12, 1916. This will be an event of especial significance to western scientists because it will be the first of a series of similar meetings which it is planned to hold annually in the various educational centers of the Coast, and because it occurs in a region which presents many interesting features of geology, archaeology, botany and zoology.

The organization of a Pacific Division of the American Association is moreover a distinct recognition of the attainments of western scientists and research institutions. The American Association is an organization of nearly seventy years' standing and is the largest general scientific organization in America. Its purposes are to encourage and assist work in any field of science, and also to make the achievements of science more readily accessible and intelligible to people in general.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee in whose hands are the general plans for the San Diego meeting are representative of several branches of science.

President, W. W. Campbell, Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California.

Vice-President, D. T. MacDougal, Desert Botanical Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona.

Secretary-Treasurer, Albert L. Barrows, University of California, Berkeley.

Executive Committee—D. T. MacDougal, chairman, Desert Botanical Laboratory, Tucson, Arizona; W. W. Campbell, ex-officio, Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California; Edward C. Franklin, Stanford University, California; Theodore C. Frye, University of Washington, Seattle; C. E. Grunsky, San Francisco, California; George E. Hale, Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Pasadena, California; Vernon L. Kellogg, Stanford University, California; A. C. Lawson, University of California, Berkeley; E. P. Lewis, University of California, Berkeley.

Among the important addresses to be given at the San Diego meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association will be that of the president of division, Dr. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory of the University of California, Mount Hamilton, entitled, "What We Know About Comets." Two other general addresses will be given by Dr. F. F. Westbrook, President of the University of British Columbia, and by Dr. Barton W. Evermann, Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Science.

San Diego as a meeting place will be especially attractive to scientists this summer because of the exhibits of scientific materials at the Panama-California International Exposition, including an unusually complete series illustrating the history of man. Added interest is given to this period by the Assembly in Science at the Scripps Institution for Biological Research at La Jolla near San Diego.